

## THE COURTS.

### A Custom House Suit—Collision Case—The Erie

ably assaulted by the mate. They were gumble men, but they had some rights to defend. In resisting the unjust assault of the mate blows were struck—blows inflicted by the conduct of the mate. The men were not mutinying.

Mr. Purdy contended, in reply, that there was enough to show that the men intended to revolt. Words used by the mate, however profane or filthy they might be, were sufficient to excite the men to rising against the officers. It was not claimed that any of the men received any blows before the revolt commenced. There was no doubt that an offence had been committed, and the fact that the captain was killed was patent, and if not killed by one of these men, who killed him?

The Commissioner denied the motion to dismiss, and the further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

was somewhat the gaudiest of the lot. In a spirit of emulation worthy of a better object, she had copied

**Meeting of the Book Committee—Preliminaries Arranged—The Press Admitted.**  
The Methodist Book Committee met yesterday, according to adjournment, to investigate charges preferred against Dr. Lanahan by the agent of the Book Concern, Dr. Carlton. These charges, in

against the Concern and its agent, already sufficiently made public; his arrogation of authority which neither the discipline, the General Conference nor the Book Committee had given to him, and his disregard and contempt of the authority of the Book Committee and of the

agent of the book Concern, in causing to be copied large portions of the books of account of the Concern and carrying the same away from the establishment; causing extracts from the said copies and

accountants to be printed secretly, without the knowledge of the agent or any conference with him, and his circulation of the same, and his threatened further legal proceedings if his unjust and illegal demands are not complied with, together with his persistent and unfounded attacks upon the

Charges Dr. Cifton demanded a trial of his associate, alleging that under present circumstances he could not hold his position nor attend to the business of the Concern as it required. Upon these charges, therefore, the committee two weeks ago suspended Dr. Latham and fixed his trial for June 15. Every member of the committee, except General Moore, was present, but only one of the effect-

organized promptly, but Dr. Lanahan was not quite ready and asked for a postponement until this morning, which was, of course, allowed. The committee meantime busied itself with other affairs of the Concern and discussed the propriety of reducing the price of its several publications and periodicals. Later on in the afternoon the preliminaries and rules for conducting the case were adopted, and

at the outset should be met upon the charges herewith given. But if Dr. Langan shall still insist upon his former charges against the Book Concern he may force a trial of the whole case from the beginning, and in such an event it is difficult to guess how long the trial may continue. Three of the bishops who were present at the former trial will, it is expected, be present now.

THE INDIANS.

**Favorable Report from General Canby Concerning the Oregon Indians—Contracts for Indian Supplies.**  
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1871  
An official letter from General Canby referred by

terior for his information, gives some gratifying information in regard to the Nez Perces and other Indians in Washington Territory, to the number of about six thousand, under the supervision of troops at Fort Lapwai. Returning to Portland, Oregon, from a visit to the above region, the General re-

Although many of them are called disaffected, because they refused to become parties to treaties and accept annuities and allotments on reservations, they are generally of an idle, vagrant class. Only a few are industrious and cultivate small farms. The disposition of the enterprise

On this section towards the Indians is very good, and the commanding officer at Chapwal informed the General that the settlers are very willing to co-operate with the authorities in breaking up the whiskey trade, from which alone trouble with Indians is apprehended; but it is believed that sufficient precautions will be taken to prevent the introduction of whiskey in the future.

for the supply of some twenty-seven millions of pounds of beet on the hoof at the various reservations during the next fiscal year. There were ninety bids, at prices ranging from \$1.66 to \$2.98 per 100 pounds. A large number of bidders were present from all parts of the country. The bids were opened in the presence of George H. Stuart, John V. Francis and Vincent Colyer, of the Indian commis-

**Breaking Up the Indian Trade in Arms and Ammunition—Active Campaign to be Commenced Against the Apaches.**

borders of Texas state that a scouting party of troops south of Fort Bascomb captured a strong party, consisting of ten Mexicans and one Indian, with twenty loads of ammunition, arms, &c., which the troops destroyed. The next day the troops captured 500 head of cattle stolen from Texas and

A letter from Lasburg, New Mexico, says General Gordon Granger, who recently assumed command of his military district, has determined to solve the Indian question within the limits of his jurisdiction with the rifle and revolver, and as evidence that he means business he has ordered all his available force to report to General Thomas C. Levin, at a point west of the Rio Grande, in Grant county, who will

**NEW YORK AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.**

[From the Utica Observer, June 14.]

Five men from the State of New York have filed for the Vice President's chair. The first of these was

with Thomas Jefferson in the year 1800. The ladies used to gaze down upon him from the galleries of the Senate and listen with rapt attention to the music of his voice, which was free from all nasal flavor. He was an unprincipled fellow withal, and while pretending to support the President was really seeking the highest place for himself. He had no rival in this State in the person of Alexander Ham-

Our next Vice President was George Clinton, who served during Jefferson's second term and through part of Madison's first term. He died in office. He was the first Governor of our State and was a true-hearted, pure-minded democrat.

the Presidency, was Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. He was a high-toned man and gave elegant entertainments to his friends. He served from 1817 to 1825, and died just before the expiration of his second term. He was versed in all the niceties of etiquette and invariably dressed with exquisite taste. It was not these characteristics, however, which made him Vice President. He was blessed with a powerful, open temper and his associates

New York's fourth Vice President was Martin Van Buren. "Twins not his stature made him great, but greatness of his name." He filled successively the positions of United States Senator, Governor of the State of New York, Secretary of State in Jackson's Cabinet, Minister to England, Vice President

ways used to lift his hat to voters just before an election. He was also a very wise man; wherefore he lifted his hat to voters after an election.

Our fifth Vice President, the last who held the office, was Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo. Mr. Fillmore is a very model of deportment. In politics he seemed for many years to be a favored child of fortune. When he was elected in 1844, on the ticket

and a wager that old "Rough and Ready" would be before the expiration of his term and that Fillmore would succeed to the Presidency. When he won this singular wager he expressed no surprise, but simply said that "it was in keeping with Fillmore's bigger luck." We do not know to what secular mutations of fortune the Ethiopian is subject, but the tone of the remark would indicate that

in addition to the five Vice Presidents named above we have had several candidates for the office who were defeated at the polls. In 1804 Rufus King, of New York, was the anti-democratic candidate for Vice President. He received only fourteen electoral votes. He was again a candidate in 1805 and again elected. In 1824 Nathan Sanford, of this State,

received thirty electoral votes for Vice Presidency in 1866. Francis Granger, of New York, was the Whig candidate and was badly beaten. We developed no more incapable aspirants for the office until 1864, when John Cochrane was named by a state convention out at Cleveland, Ohio, for the Vice presidency. He ran until about a month before the election, when he lost his wind and retired from the field.

**NEW YORK TURNERS IN ROCHESTER.**—The Turnbireh of our city have just been notified that a party of their New York brethren will spend the 4th of July with them, and our German community will accordingly be treated to one of these festivities that Germans love to arrange when they meet together. The party are to visit the Falls, after being entertained here, and enjoy a banquet of their

OWERS.—North Star Union, June 13